

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 205

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COLUMBIA BASIN PROPOSES VAST POWER PROJECT

Oregon, Idaho and Washington Would Profit by Reclamation

ADVOCATES RECALL PLEDGE BY HOOVER

Series of Locks and Dams Would Help Develop Inland Ports

Development of potential water power along the Columbia River and the reclamation of thousands of acres of semiarid land in the central part of this State will be sought by the Columbia Basin Development League, recently organized by north-central Washington cities.

President Hoover, while Secretary of Commerce in 1928, pledged himself in favor of the project in a speech at Seattle, and said the Nation should undertake it without delay. The sale or lease of water and power would pay for the entire development, he thought, and help all for what was expected to be a long interview with the Foreign Secretary of the Labor Government.

Those interested in the movement for speedy construction of the project declare they are heartened by the remarks of Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, in a speech at Portland, Ore. He said that future reclamation in the West will depend on the economic soundness of the individual projects.

Reclamation to Pay

Such a policy fits in perfectly with plans of the new league, said its executive secretary, James O'Sullivan. Reclamation of the Columbia Basin in central Washington, he declared, will be economically sound from the very start, the sale of its products fully paying the work.

Jillis T. Battelle, an engineer of Seattle, believes that a series of dams and locks can be constructed, which will make Spokane an inland seaport. That city, in the extreme eastern portion of the state, is separated from the ocean by vast stretches of arid country and mountains.

Although the Columbia River falls 1000 feet between the international border and the mouth of the Snake River, and 300 additional feet between there and the Pacific, locks have been constructed at The Dalles and at Cascade. Removal of several reefs and the building of locks around nine rapids would make it possible to bring freight boats up the Columbia and Spokane Rivers to Spokane, he declared.

Each dam constructed would provide the water for power develop-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Deserters Aided by Official Court in Poland Decides

WARSAW—The verdict in the Dr. Otto Ultz case finds him guilty of assisting Polish citizens to desert from the army, but allows extenuating circumstances as acted from patriotic motives. He was sentenced to five months imprisonment after a probationary period of two years.

An appeal was allowed to a higher court on the grounds that experts had not proved the authenticity of Dr. Ultz's signature produced in court in a photograph.

The prosecution brought evidence to show an organized attempt on the part of Volkshund—a German patriotic society in Polish Upper Silesia, of which Dr. Ultz is head—to promote desertion from the Polish army by granting certificates which were accepted as passports at the German frontier and enabled holders to take up residence in Germany. Dr. Ultz denied the authenticity of the incriminating documents.

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—As Dr. Ultz has been in prison awaiting trial since mid-February, the sentence in effect means no further imprisonment at the end of the period of probation. The original arrest caused a sensation, as Dr. Ultz, being a member of the local Diet in Upper Silesia, enjoyed parliamentary immunity which the Diet consistently refused to raise, despite pressure from Warsaw. Finally, it was dissolved by order of the Polish Government, and Dr. Ultz was arrested immediately.

MAIL BY AIR URGED

CHICAGO—Small stickers to place on letterheads shaped like airmail, and with the message, "This letter was sent by air mail for speed, reply by air mail," have been prepared by the National Air Transport, Inc., here, for free distribution to business organizations using the air mail.

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British-Soviet Parley Commences in London

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
London
GREAT BRITAIN and Soviet Russia have begun preliminary conversations for the resumption of trade and commercial relations and the renewal of diplomatic service through Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, and V. S. Dovgavsky, Soviet Ambassador from Paris.

The Russian diplomat drove unattended into the Foreign Office quadrangle in a closed automobile. He smiled affably as he alighted and was fainly photographed before entering the Foreign Office for what was expected to be a long interview with the Foreign Secretary of the Labor Government.

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Much ado is being

made in a number of Latin-American countries over the proposed tariff bill which the Congress of the United States has under consideration, yet nothing is ever said below the Rio Grande about the rigorous and arbitrary tariff system that operates in Mexico.

Of course the United States is a vital market to the complaining Latin-American countries, yet the fact remains that in practice Mexico is, in the matter of tariff, much more aggressive than the United States.

George Wythe, United States commercial attaché in Mexico City, in discussing before the seminar of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America the subject of commercial relations between Mexico and the United States, presented data which disclosed that practically all of Mexico's expanding industrialization is due to drastic tariff regulations.

Extreme Protectionism

Mr. Wythe did not imply any criticism by his figures; he merely detailed them as showing the relationship between the growth of Mexican industry and the Mexican policy of extreme protectionism.

Mexico, he declared, had had heavy tariff restrictions throughout its history. Under the present laws the President has complete authority to raise lower rates. This power, Mr. Wythe said, had been used within the last two years to boost very considerably rates on all textile products.

So heavy have duties become, he declared, that a large number of American manufacturers, are establishing plants in Mexico, putting their products here under their own trade marks to avoid the import. Among such corporations are Ford Motors, General Electric and several shoe factories and packing plants.

According to Mr. Wythe small industries are increasing throughout

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

FRENCH RETAIN DAVIS CUP BY NARROW MARGIN

Cochet Defeats Lott in Final Match—Tilden Wins From Borotra

PARIS (AP)—By the narrow margin of 3 matches to 2, France's tennis stars, Henri Cochet and Jean Borotra, defeated a team of four Americans in the Davis Cup challenge round, concluded on the red clay courts of Roland Garros Stadium, just outside Paris, July 28.

The triumph was France's third over the United States in the challenge round in as many years.

In the two culminating singles matches William T. Tilden, 2d of Philadelphia, defeated Borotra, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4, 7-5, to bring the two nations' level at two matches each.

Then Cochet, conceded to be the greatest tennis player in the world, brought victory to his country in a terrific struggle with a gallant and courageous American boy, George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, by scores of 6-1, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Lott fought a fine battle and went on, despite two flying and a French crowd cheering him in the last and deciding match.

Tilden, in what may prove to be his valedictory in international play, gave his team and country a chance to win the trophy by beating Borotra. His victory was one of strategy more than of superior skill in striking the ball. The match by points:

First Set
Tilden 2 5 3 2 6 0 5 1 -32 -4
Borotra 4 3 2 3 4 8 5 4 -24 -6

Second Set
Tilden 1 1 1 5 4 4 1 -31 -6
Borotra 4 3 2 1 5 4 4 -24 -6

Third Set
Tilden 0 4 4 2 1 4 6 4 -20 -6
Borotra 4 2 2 1 4 4 0 4 -22 -4

Fourth Set
Tilden 4 1 4 1 5 6 0 6 6 -35 -7
Borotra 4 1 4 1 4 4 4 4 -35 -7

Cochet's victory over Lott and with it French triumph over the United States was conceded from the start. The great surprise was the magnificent battle which the young Chicagoan waged against an older and better player. Lott raced about the court with great speed, made a try for everything, and after exhausting himself again, the relentless mechanical perfection of Cochet's game, left the court with the crowd giving him an ovation.

Cochet was just as good as on Friday when he turned Tilden back with ease in three sets. The Frenchman turned away the first set with Lott's latent energy burst into such a dazzling display of strength that Cochet was turned back and the American youth caught up with him in one set each.

Such a pace could not go on. Cochet was outwitting him and, paring his own strength with his incomparable anticipation of where the next shot was coming. He was kept on the run much more than he had been against Tilden, but he never had to exert the energy Lott was expending and so he had no trouble driving back the fatigued American 6-0 in the third set.

The inevitable happened in the fourth set. The better man won, but Lott fought gamely for every point. The match by points:

First Set
Cochet 5 6 2 4 4 8 5 2 -34 -4
Lott 3 4 2 0 1 6 2 -21 -4

Second Set
Cochet 1 1 1 5 4 4 1 -31 -6
Lott 4 3 2 1 5 4 4 -24 -6

Third Set
Cochet 5 4 8 5 4 -20 -6
Lott 1 3 1 6 2 -16 -0

Fourth Set
Cochet 1 4 2 0 4 3 4 4 1 -31 -6
Lott 1 4 4 2 7 2 1 1 -21 -4

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDINBURGH—Six hundred followers of Henry George, the original "single taxer," representing 23 countries, gathered at New College recently for their annual conference, a meeting which incidentally celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of Mr. George's famous book, "Progress and Poverty."

The object of the gathering was to promote value taxation and free trade, and to proclaim that in this connection lies the solution of the problems of unemployment and low wages, and that through economic freedom both industrial and international peace may be permanently established.

Some hundred British members of Parliament, particularly the Labor members, sent letters of good will and support, and gave the conference assurances that the present Government will carry out pledges to levy a tax on land values in the next budget. The Greek Government, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, delegated a special representative to attend the conference and to report on the proceedings. Similarly, the German Government, and notable economists from the United States, Denmark, Australia, Norway, Austria, and India were also in attendance.

The program included the discussion of the legislative progress of the land values movement in various countries, the fuller extension of free trade, methods in assessing land values, the economic causes of war, agriculture, housing and unemployment.

The conference closed with a public meeting when "The Religious Teaching of Henry George" was discussed by the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, the Rev. Mervy J. Stewart of Essex and the Rev. L. Perlitzberg, rabbi of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue of London.

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MEXICAN TARIFF AIDS NEW TYPE OF 'REVOLUTION'

High Duties Declared Help to Growing Industrialization of Country

BY ROBERT S. ALLEN
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By MARJORIE SHULER

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—When is the teaching of peace not peace, but propaganda?

This is the riddle which 3000 educators at the Congress of the World Federation of Education Associations have set themselves to answer as a result of criticism on the part of those who think that arguments for peace have no place in the school curriculum and who condemn in particular instruction of boys and girls about activities of the League of Nations and the World Court.

The question was first brought out openly before the convention by Princess Radziwill, of the League of Nations, in a program arranged by five federation committees, which have organized peace instruction according to a plan devised by Dr. David Starr Jordan, which won the prize offered by Raphael Herman.

But the speech by Princess Radzi-

will was followed by much discussion among individual groups of dele-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Reasoning, Not Propaganda, Best Way to Peace, Teachers Decide

Speakers in World Conference in Geneva Decry Dogmatic Way of Instructing Pupils in Evils of War—Would Present Both Sides

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ST. LOUIS PLANE ENTERS 17TH DAY; 60,000 ON FIELD

Bromley to Try Again to Make Non-Stop Flight to Japan

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—With less

than a day to go to reach the 400-

hour mark for a sustained flight, the St. Louis Robin lazily droned overhead at Lambert-St. Louis Field on July 29. The pilots, Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brien, kept it in its usual wide circles as they added to the air 385 miles.

No indication when the motor will croon its swan song was apparent to ground observers as the airmen went into their seventeenth day. At 9:17 a.m., July 29, the fliers had been in the air 385 miles.

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PRISON ATTACKS CALL ATTENTION TO WIDE ABUSES

Congestion in Federal and State Institutions Now Under Scrutiny

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

near Marshfield in Coos County, is being purchased in large quantities by logging operators in this region. Examination recently showed that these logs, which were discarded as not worth manufacturing when cut, are bringing a price approximating one-half that of standing timber of this variety.

The cedar in this region has been found to have remarkably decay-resistant qualities, and is especially valuable for battery separators. A factory for making the separators is running to capacity in this region.

Day Radio Improves With Sun Spots Dim

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—Congestion in federal and state prisons, similar to that which has caused convict revolts in Auburn and Dannemora, N. Y., has been excoriated as "deplorable" by congressional investigators, and is now under the scrutiny of Sanford Bates, Federal Prison Commissioner.

Ruthless overruling, unsanitary conditions, dirt and idleness found in federal institutions existed also in state, county and municipal jails visited by the Special Committee on Federal, Penal and Reformatory Institutions for the House of Representatives.

Recent events in New York prisons, where uprisings of convicts are attributed directly to overcrowding and sullenness produced by the despair of intolerable conditions, are likely to combine with the revelations of the special House committee to produce a widespread campaign for reform.

Mr. Bates is now making a National sweep-up of conditions in federal prisons for the guidance of the Department of Justice, preliminary to drastic steps for improvement planned in the autumn. The congressional survey revealed shocking conditions of congestion attributed to the "tremendous increase" in the number of persons arrested, convicted and committed for violations of federal penal laws.

Sensational jail breaks like those at Auburn and Dannemora are declared to be of less ultimate significance than the effect which crowded prison conditions had on the national crime problem. The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement is investigating this aspect of the matter.

1700 Men Revolt in Auburn Prison

AUBURN, N. Y. (P)—Fifty long-term convicts at Auburn State Prison July 28 led a revolt of the 1700 inmates; captured the prison arsenal, stormed the main gates; fired several prison shops, with an estimated loss of \$500,000; and shot four guards.

Four convicts escaped from the prison in the first rush, two of the mutineers were slain by the fire of the guards, and a third was wounded.

A mere handful of guards two-thirds of the staff being off duty because it was Sunday, beat back the first attack of the rioters. Then, reinforced by the remaining guards, hastily recalled, and by state troopers, they held a yelling, surging mob of convicts at bay until the outbreak spent its force and quiet was restored within the prison.

In Hartland, Vt., Kirk, state commissioner of correction, attributed the outbreak to overcrowding of prisoners and said he had been "tearing it for a long time."

Chang Bars Opium, Drink and Tobacco

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China.—A vigorous campaign against the use of tobacco and opium, or any of alcoholic liquors and illegal liquors, entertainment of any kind has been made by the new Mayor of Peiping, Gen. Chang, Yiu-wu. General Chang is a young man, who was raised on a farm in Shansi Province. He declares that he has never used tobacco, or alcoholic liquors, and that his experiences in the former capital have increased his determination to abstain from their use.

The youthful Mayor came to Peiping a year ago, shortly after occupation of the northern city by Shansi troops, and took over the duties of garrison commander. At that time General Chang appeared a fresh-faced boy, very tall and weather-beaten, but in splendid health. He told with pleasure of his delight in Chinese boxing, an art which does not resemble boxing in the western sense, but is a series of exercises.

The young man's natural desire for an outdoor life without dissipation has obviously not been affected by the atmosphere in the former capital, however. He feels that he can teach Peiping residents something in this respect.

The former Mayor, an adherent of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, was receiving \$100 a day from the municipality for "entertainment." The new Mayor asks all civic officers to omit lavish entertainments, either at their own expense or at the city's.

LOGGERS SAVE CEDAR DISCARDED AS WASTE

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EGENE, Ore.—Port Orford white cedar, which has lain on the ground

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Entered at second-class rates at the post office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Announcing a Midsummer Sale

AUGUST 1ST

Entire stock of summer apparel, children's shoes, hose, hats, men's shirts, etc., at substantial savings.

IDA'S

5601 Georgia Avenue, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TEXTILE UNION MEN INDICTED AT GASTONIA

German Radicals Send Protest to North Carolina Court

GASTONIA, N. C. (P)—The Gaston County grand jury has received indictments accusing 15 members of the National Textile Workers' Union and affiliated organizations of murder in connection with the fatal shooting of O. F. Aderholt, Gastonia police chief, at the Loral Mill strike-tent colony.

Indictments against eight others on charges of assault to kill were also handed to the jury by John G. Carpenter, solicitor.

All motions awaited return of the indictments. Following completion of its work by the grand jury, the prisoners were to be arraigned. The defense is then expected to present its motion for a change of venue.

A telegram from Berlin signed "Zentral Verstand Rote Hilfe Deutschland," protesting the trial, was received by Mr. Carpenter as court convened.

The cablegram, addressed to "The President of the Court of Justice," translated, reads as follows:

"We protest in the name of 600,000 workers against the industrial and political terrorism and class justice of the textile workers. Signed: Central Committee of Red Relief of Germany."

When the jury panel was polled, the court, on motion of the solicitor, excused Arthur M. Dixon, president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of America, W. F. Baldis, City Councilman and cotton mill owner; George Tucker, a mill machinery manufacturer, and George B. Cocker, a mill man. The solicitor said he wanted all persons connected with the mills to be excused.

Most of the defendants in the Loral tent colony shooting cases accused of murder are held as conspirators rather than actual slayers.

"There has been much speculation as to what we are to try at this session of the court," Judge Barnhill said in charge of the jury. "This is a criminal court set up by society to try any cases of violation of the laws of the state. There is only one issue. Are the defendants guilty as charged? This must be determined in a quiet and orderly manner. It must not be clouded by any other issue."

GENERAL STAFF TO AID IN PLANNING ECONOMIES

WASHINGTON (P)—Back for a week-end conference with President Hoover at his Virginia fishing retreat, James W. Good, Secretary of War, said the entire army General Staff would devote its energies to the survey of military expenditures directed by the Chief Executive with a view of effecting economies. "A safe sound program of national defense will be the yardstick by which all economies will be measured," the Secretary announced.

Asked about possible reductions in the coast defenses to be brought about by mobile coast artillery, he replied that large expenditures would have to be made to improve bridges to make them strong enough to carry the necessary railway carriages for the big guns.

CANADIANS DISCOVER ANTI-RUST WHEAT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—A rust-resistant species of wheat has been discovered by experimentalists at the

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Skyscrapers in colors will be the next step in the present building period, according to delegates at the thirty-third annual convention of the National Terra Cotta Society, which has just held its convention here.

The sky line of the future city is likely to resemble an elongated rainbow if the predictions heard at the meeting come true. Research was made to ascertain what color to use in Chicago, the first three stories of which are in dark French blue, the next three in light bluish green, several in salmon and the final top five multihued.

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CHICAGO (P)—To wash the face of a skyscraper that is made of tile costs about \$2000, but cleaning a sandstone building is more expensive, was brought out in discussing the relative merits of sandstone and tile for the proposed Rosenwald Industrial Museum.

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WASHINGTON (P)—A refund of \$223,622 for over assessment of income tax against the Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., was announced by the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The former Mayor, an adherent of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, was receiving \$100 a day from the municipality for "entertainment." The new Mayor asks all civic officers to omit lavish entertainments, either at their own expense or at the city's.

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for years, is being purchased in large quantities by logging operators in this region.

Examination recently showed that these logs, which were discarded as not worth manufacturing when cut, are bringing a price approximating one-half that of standing timber of this variety.

The cedar in this region has been found to have remarkably decay-resistant qualities, and is especially valuable for battery separators. A factory for making the separators is running to capacity in this region.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—A further link in the chain of evidence that links radio activity with sun spots has been forged by continued experiments at the Bureau of Standards.

Daylight radio reception is at its maximum now, with static at a minimum, investigation by the laboratory of special radio transmission research reveals. The information covers receiving measurements from 13 distant stations, mostly European, and six American stations within 500 miles of Washington.

The sun undergoes an 11-year cycle of activity, and observations correlate this period with the growth and decrease of radio static. A period of intense sun spots occurs at the height of the period, with bright spots appearing on the sun's surface.

Atmospheric electric currents, such as volumes of flames are shot up hundreds and perhaps thousands of miles from eruptions.

Meanwhile, the Bureau of Standards is recording night and day the periodicity of static to signals, on devices that look like ticker tape. The bureau has a comparison of reception con-

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GREECE SENDS PROTEST BEFORE DEBT MEETING

Venizelos to Visit London, Rome and Paris on Way to The Hague Session

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATHENS—Greece's opposition to terms of the Young plan of reparations payments will be explained in preliminary conferences in Rome, Paris, and London by Eleutherios Venizelos, Prime Minister, who will go to those cities on his way to the sessions at The Hague. M. Venizelos will attend also the Council of the League of Nations.

In a speech delivered in Patras, Andrew Michaelopoulos, Foreign Minister, declared Greece's struggle in the reparations conference would be very hard, and criticized the policy of certain powers which, he said, assured satisfactory shares for themselves at the expense of weak countries. He said Greece and Rumania were given quotas insufficient to cover their debts to Great Britain and the United States. In all Europe, he said, no people except the English and Germans are growing under such heavy taxation as the Greeks, which has makes present administration all the more insistent in its attempt to prevent imposition of further charges. A foreign office organ maintains that the large powers, in different hours, earnestly sought assistance of the small countries, and in order to gain their full confidence abolished all distinction between great and small, and instead established the "principle of equality." But once having attained their end, they changed their attitude, said the paper, which hopes the existence of the Labor Government in Great Britain and a cabinet in France under Aristide Briand will lead to the acceptance of a Greek thesis that "the principle of inter-dependence of reparations and war debts" must be applied to all parties, whether great or small.

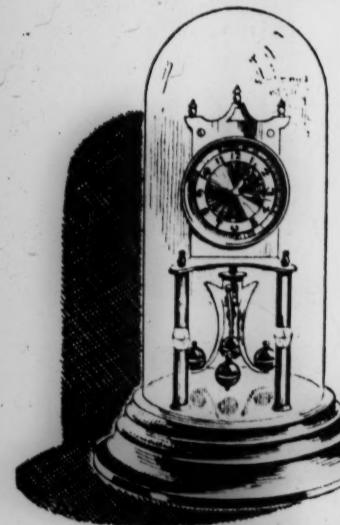
Briand Cabinet Satisfies Germans, Comment Shows

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—Germany received with satisfaction the report that Aristide Briand had been intrusted with formation of the new French Cabinet. It is generally believed that his attitude toward Germany will aid more in making the coming political conference a success than would have been possible for Raymond Poincaré. Considering that Germans regard M. Poincaré as responsible for many hardships they experienced at the hands of France after the war, comments on his work published are friendly. This spirit of chivalry is best expressed by the Frankfurter Zeitung, which writes:

"M. Poincaré was not Germany's friend, but that shall not be denied; seeing and acknowledging his good qualities." Even the Nationalist Kreuz Zeitung praises his "untiring energy, determination and perseverance." Once more, however, the charge is made that he in German opinion—gave too much freedom of activity

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CO-OPERATIVES URGED TO UNITE VARIED FORCES

National Agricultural
Chamber in Washington
Proposed to Guide Acts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—Urging that a national chamber be organized to represent the agricultural co-operatives at Washington, C. O. Moser, Dallas, Tex., president of the American Cotton Growers Exchange and chairman of the American Institute of Co-operation, opened the Institute's fifth annual session at Louisiana State University. About 400 men and women are in attendance, including Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, and some of the members of the recently formed Federal Farm Board.

The proposed Washington organization, which Mr. Moser said should be called the National Chamber of Agricultural Co-operatives, would deal not only with Congress and various federal departments, but would aim to crystallize the thinking of the American people and particularly the American farmers along the line of co-operation.

It would be comparable to the American Federation of Labor or the United States Chamber of Commerce and would co-operate with the new Federal Farm Board and with the division of co-operative marketing in the Department of Agriculture.

"Co-operative marketing," said Mr. Moser, "by farmer-owned and controlled business organizations is now definitely a part of our national agricultural policy."

"Co-operative market leaders must now think in terms of the industry as a whole. Government has provided with a means for taking over the marketing of commodities by the co-operatives, either those now in existence or others to be created later. The idea is to bring into operation great combinations of farmers, supported by adequate finances, much the same as the combinations of men, machinery and capital which operate in commerce and industry."

The co-operatives are expected to do for the business of agriculture what large-scale operations in industry have done for capital and labor."

Mr. Moser said the public generally has more widely accepted the co-operative idea than the farmers themselves.

FARMERS' GRAIN CORPORATION IS GOT UNDER WAY

(Continued from Page 1)

as general manager and will be selected by the board of 15 directors and approved by the Federal Farm Board.

It was emphasized that this corporation is to be organized so that it will be eligible for loans under the Agricultural Marketing Act.

The plan as suggested by the Federal Farm Board may be adopted with few changes. Veteran observers here commented on the action as indicative of a new attitude of the farmer toward government and toward "big business"—for the chairman of the Federal Farm Board, who led the discussions, which were informal and behind closed doors, was Alexander H. Legge of Chicago, who resigned as president of the Interna-

tional Harvester Company to do this public service.

William Settle of Indianapolis, Ind., president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Association and organizer and general manager of the Central States Soft Wheat Growers Association, was elected president of the organization committee of 15 men who represent 13 groups of farmers: S. J. Cottingham, Stanhope, Ia., vice-chairman; L. E. Webb, Jetmore, Kan., secretary, and M. W. Thatcher, St. Paul, Minn., secretary.

The next step will be a meeting of this organization committee at the Sherman Hotel in Chicago, Aug. 26. Mr. Settle announced.

This new corporation will represent all grain farmers of the Nation in their returns with the Federal Farm Board, which has \$500,000,000 revolving fund to assist farmers in marketing their products co-operatively and to use in other remedial measures for agriculture. The meeting was at the invitation of the Federal Farm Board.

"This is the greatest day in the history of agriculture that I can remember," said Mr. Settle, chairman of the organization committee.

"Yes, it is the farmers' BIG day."

"How do you think the farmers will now regard Mr. Hoover's feeling toward them?" he was asked.

"Generally, he replied, 'farmers believe he is sincere in trying to carry out his pledges.' He called a special session of Congress; the Agricultural Marketing Act was passed; the Federal Farm Board was organized; the farm relief program is in operation. It looks as though the farmers will have an organization through which they can get control of the marketing of their own products. It will help orderly marketing and tend to stabilize the price of grain."

Sam H. Thompson, of Chicago, president of the American Farm Publishers' Federation, said in an interview that "it means to organized agriculture a wonderful opportunity because of the ability of 52 officials of many organizations, doing business all over the United States, to get together on a program."

Carl Williams of Oklahoma City, Okla., who represents cotton on the Federal Farm Board and has been acting as the board's official spokesman, said that the board is much pleased with the results."

Mr. Williams described how the corporation got its name. He said that for 15 minutes the board members and the co-operative officials had discussed various names and seemingly could not reach a decision.

Then the only woman who had been invited to attend the conference, Miss Lucy Hennot of Lima, O., manager of the Ohio Equity Exchange Company, signaled to the chairman to ask permission to speak, he said: "That was the first time that the session had heard from its woman member. She rose from her place at a small table and quietly said: 'Why not call it just what it is: The Farmers' National Grain Corporation?'

The men responded instantly to the wisdom of the suggestion and it was adopted without further delay."

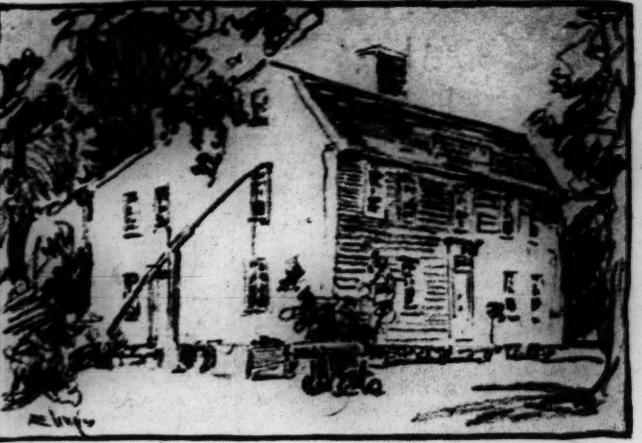
TELEPHONE SYSTEM ON WESTERN TRAIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO.—An inter-car telephone system will be installed on the Cascade, crack passenger train between this city and Portland, Ore., it has been announced by Southern Pacific.

A telephone will be placed in each Pullman as well as the diner, observation and club cars. Passengers will be enabled to order their meals, converse with friends in other parts of the train or make an appointment with the barber without leaving their accommodations.

They Called This a 'Tory House'



Here Benjamin Thompson Was Born in 1753, and Later in Life He Was Honored by Bavaria With a Title: Count Rumford. The House Still Stands, and Is Visited Annually by Many.

Woburn Preserves House Where Man Who Became Count Rumford Was Born

Every week day during July and August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

On Elm Street, not far from the corner of Woburn's Main Street, there stands on a rise of ground a little back from the road a large two-story house with a gambrel roof, it was here that Benjamin Thompson, to be known as Count Rumford, was born, March 26, 1753. Thompsons were prominent in the affairs of the town, which had been settled as Charlestown Village. The tanning industry there was established by Abijah Thompson, a prime mover in welfare matters of the village in the antebellum days.

At 13 years of age Benjamin Thompson was apprenticed to a local mechanic and learned to make surgical instruments, very good ones, they say. Late he entered a Salem counting house.

Some time later the English Governor Wentworth made Thompson a major in the New Hampshire militia, but suddenly people began to charge him with being a traitor and fled to Boston. In '76 he was sent to England with certain dispatches, and afterward for his services he was given a position in the Foreign Office under Lord Germain. In 1780 he was made Undersecretary for the Colonies, and shortly afterward received an appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel of the King's American Dragoons. But he had no peace in America, and his real fame and fortune were entirely made in Europe.

Having returned to England, to retire on half pay, in 1783, and being knighted in 1784, he went to the Continent and there began the activities which gave him considerable eminence. He became a confidant and Lieutenant-General to the King of Bavaria, who, as Prince of Zweibrucken, had taken unusual interest in him, and he practically reorganized the military department of the state. It was at this juncture that he received his title of Count Rumford, for that city expects to profit greatly by the further development of the Columbia

COLUMBIA BASIN PROPOSES VAST POWER PROJECT

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, which would help pay the cost of construction. The cost of locks could then be spread over navigation, irrigation and power, cutting the expenditure in each instance.

The Development League expects to organize public sentiment in Washington to carry through the program. An organization has been started at Portland, Ore., for that city expects to profit greatly by the further development of the Columbia

basin. Much of the wheat raised in the basin goes to market through the port on the Willamette River.

Surveys made during the last 10 years are being completed by United States Army engineers. Details of the project are fairly complete. The Grand Coulee, one-time bed of the Columbia, is to be a reservoir. Two small dams will close this vast ditch, forming a lake more than 100 miles long. A dam at the head of the coulee will reclaim 2,000,000 acres and make possible a power plant for the Northwest greater than Niagara.

A dam 220 feet high and 3,400 feet long, built on the existing granite foundations, will furnish 1,000,000 horsepower of secondary or flood water to pump into the Grand Coulee, 400 feet above the dam. This water will then flow on to 2,000,000 acres and give 1,250,000 primary horsepower for sale, which is almost twice the amount of hydroelectric used in the State, according to Mr. Sullivan.

This power, sold at the switchboard at \$20 per horsepower year, will be sufficient to pay for the project, including reclamation, inside of 10 years.

Power Will Be Cheap

In the southwest the Boulder Dam has been authorized on the basis that 1,000,000 horsepower will pay for an investment of \$165,000,000 in 50 years. Tacoma, Seattle and Los Angeles have financed their power developments from power revenues and are making profits.

It will cost less than \$7.50 a horsepower per year to produce the primary or commercial power. This is said to be one-third cheaper than the cost of production at Niagara Falls.

The dam will furnish the State plenty of power for many industrial concerns, at rates that will permit those industries to compete with factories almost anywhere.

President Hoover has said that failure to develop hydroelectric power is resulting in the loss of billions. Los Angeles, by developing cheap power, in 10 years increased its factory production from \$160,000,000 to \$1,300,000,000.

The reclamation of 2,000,000 acres in the State will change a virtually worthless desert into a potentially rich district, according to Dr. George Severance of Washington State College.

KAZAN, Russia (AP)—After a 300-mile journey down the Volga from Mishni on the Soviet Government steamer Akademik Tomirayev, the unofficial American delegation to Russia arrived here and was greeted enthusiastically by local officials and townsfolk.

In view of the summer weather the men of the party wore Tolstoyan linen blouses and white trousers, and the women light homespun peasant dresses and leather sandals, giving them somewhat of a true proletarian aspect which greatly pleases the inhabitants.

All along the slow dining-room service on the boat they demonstrated Communism methods of dress, and accordingly formed a local Soviet of Americans with H. V. Kaltenborn, associate editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, as chairman. The defects complained of were at once righted.

SLIDING-SCALE PLAN FOR SUGAR TARIFF DEBATED

Is Defended as Necessary Protection—Attacked as Open to Manipulation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—The proposed "sliding scale" on sugar continues to be the most debated feature of tariff legislation. Rudolph Spreckels, sugar refiner, who sponsors a sliding scale, explains what he thinks it is.

"Briefly," he said, "it is a means of automatically adjusting our tariff on sugar to meet changing conditions of world production and prices, so as to provide adequate protection to our domestic sugar industry while at the same time protecting against the exploitation of our American consumers."

"It is apparent, whether the rates fixed in the House bill become law or the sliding scale proposition is adopted, the American people are going to be called upon to pay an annual tax of something like \$300,000,000 to guarantee a high price and big profits to the producers of one-fifth of the sugar which we consume."

ing scale would move up or down with a view to maintaining the price at the established rate.

Chance for Manipulation

"Leaving out altogether the consideration of the flexible provisions of the tariff with respect to this sliding scale scheme, there are other objections to it that seem to me to be worthy of consideration. Sugar, like every other staple product, is the subject of speculation, and the price moves up and down.

"This price is very frequently a manipulated price, and could easily be manipulated to accomplish a tariff purpose. For instance, the price could be forced down for the purpose of securing an increase in tariff rates, or the converse."

"Who would decide the question with reference to the increase or decrease in the tax to meet the rise or fall in the price of sugar? How quickly could these rates be changed to meet a new condition, and what could be accomplished through the exercise of an unwise discretion in the administrative authority adjusting these rates upon the principle of the sliding scale?"

"It is apparent, whether the rates fixed in the House bill become law or the sliding scale proposition is adopted, the American people are going to be called upon to pay an annual tax of something like \$300,000,000 to guarantee a high price and big profits to the producers of one-fifth of the sugar which we consume."

Vermont Railway Sells for \$22,000,000

ST. ALBANS, Vt. (AP)—The old Central Vermont Railway was sold July 29, at receiver's sale to the Vermont Railway Inc., a subsidiary of the Canadian National Railway, for \$22,000,000. Only that was made on the 523-mile railroad.

The railroad had been in receivership since 1927, when the floods of that year seriously damaged the property. Receivers will continue to operate the system for several months.

The line, from Montreal to Long Island Sound, is one of the oldest in the country, having started operation 10 years after introduction of steam railroads.

Soviets to Check Use of Mosques

MOSCOW (AP)—The present house-cleaning campaign being conducted by Soviet officials throughout the Republic has revealed gross mismanagement and organizational defects in the state of Azerbaijan, a committee charged with conducting the investigations has reported. Sweeping reorganization in the Communist Party leadership in that state has been ordered.

Communist party leaders in Azerbaijan are charged with entertaining right wing ideas, allowing women to wear veils and permitting the use of the mosques.

The committee charges that the leadership has become a sort of family affair. Communists protecting each other in their shortcomings. It avers the press has been made subservient to the political needs of local leaders, and that whole groups of local Communists have been excluded from party councils because they criticize the leaders.

ARGENTINE DEBT REDUCED

Buenos Aires (By U. P.)—A report of the Statistical Department made to the Ministry of Treasury and published in the newspaper La Epoca shows the consolidated national public debt as of June 12 provisionally totals \$923,433,850, compared to a 1928 total of \$953,322,650.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MANY CHANGES IN LEAGUE RACE

Cubs Head Standing—Only Three Teams Hold Their Places

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Win	Loss
Chester	65	30
Pittsburgh	58	23
New York	54	34
St. Louis	57	47
Boston	51	52
Baltimore	49	56
Cincinnati	39	55
Philadelphia	36	57

RESULTS JULY 27

Boston 7, Philadelphia 2; New York 10, St. Louis 5; Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 3.

RESULTS JULY 28

Chester 7, Philadelphia 2; New York 10, St. Louis 5; Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 3.

These seem to be no stopping the Chicago Cubs between their display of pitching, and when their pitching is not as good as expected, their bats are there to catch up. The last two games have been at least as good as the first, and instead of chasing the Cubs are now leading by a margin of 2½ games.

Canadian Henley Regatta Closes

Final Day's Program at St. Catharines, Ont., Replete With Thrills

ATHLETICS KEEP OUT IN FRONT

Yankees Cut Lead Only Half a Game During Week—One Change in Race

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	70	25	.727
New York	58	32	.627
Cleveland	49	46	.531
Detroit	45	52	.486
Chicago	35	62	.385
Boston	37	59	.385
St. Louis	28	66	.333

RESULTS JULY 27

Boston 4, Detroit 3; Chicago 1; New York 5, St. Louis 1; Cleveland 5, Washington 2.

RESULTS JULY 28

Cleveland 9, Washington 6; New York 10, St. Louis 12 (12 innnings); Detroit 5, Boston 3.

REPORT TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. CATHARINES, Ont.—Most of the excitement in connection with the forty-seventh annual Canadian Henley Regatta, which opened on Thursday, was confined to the final afternoon of the program, but there was more to it than that. The day included eight events to make the regatta one to be remembered. From a Cannibal angle, the anticipated features of the day were the two singles races in which Joseph Wright Jr. and Jack Guest, both of the Toronto Argonauts, were to compete, which ended for the time being, when Wright defeated Guest in the semifinal round of the diamond sculls at the English Henley several weeks ago, and the appearance of the eight-oared crew of the gondoliers, who also were at Henley.

In the quarter-mile singles, Guest was leading 100 yards from the start when he was overtaken, John Duran, both of the Detroit and Bole of Wisconsin, of the Association crew, had Friday, kept in front of Wright all the way and provided a thrilling finish. Duran crossing the line eight inches in front of Bole with Wright two lengths back.

Guest Defeats Wright

The elimination of Guest in this race, whether the third place or the spectators for the other single events, was the one-mile 550-yard course. Guest broke in front and was never headed, holding Wright's final spurt well in hand and winning by nearly three lengths in the remarkably fast time of 54.34 seconds. Wright, however, had a fast finish, though his times were much better than the conditions were much better. This was the first time that Guest has defeated Wright.

In the senior eight, the Argonauts had the lead until half the way, while the St. Catharines crew, winners of the junior event on Friday, battled all the way with the Wyandotte crew and managed to beat them to the finish by a matter of inches.

Boys Show Up Well

One of the features of the three days of racing was the showing of the boys for the other single events, which includes those wins over New York and four from Philadelphia. The Pirates disposed leaders of the league standing through being victims of eliminate, and the Indians had an exceptionally good week, ending only three games out of six played hardly good enough in the face of the rival Cub seven straight wins.

The same Cub appears to be in no position to do better than to drop from the lead during the ensuing week. In their last 15 games the leaders have lost only two contests and their school this week includes the majority of games against such weak teams as Boston and Brooklyn. The games incidentally are on the home grounds.

Pirates Win Against Itself

Pirates, on the other hand, still minus the services of four star players, Traylor, Grantham, Paul Warner and Grimes, one of the league-leading pitchers, is entertaining the hard-fighting Philadelphia team and the Indians. New York, Giant. Both teams are almost certain to prove formidable even if the Pirates negate the services of their four regulars, for the Giants have just broken losing streak of five and are on a winning streak of six. The Indians, with the exception of victories while the Phillips have just had seven straight games and more than likely are about due to start winning.

The displacing of the Pirates is not the only change that has taken place in the past week, for in this review it was stated last week that changes were possible and only three of the eight teams have retained their position as of that writing. New York, St. Louis and Indianapolis are the only ones of those three that have not changed their positions in the standing all have new places. The Phillips as a result of losing seven straight, have dropped from sixth to last, Boston has had an exceptionally good week, ending only three out of last three to take seventh.

Other than Chicago's fine record of seven straight games the Cincinnati Reds take second honors with six victories out of eight games. St. Louis, the only team that has changed its place, was last but the last three in the standing all have new places. The Phillips as a result of losing seven straight, have dropped from sixth to last, Boston has had an exceptionally good week, ending only three out of last three to take seventh.

Others Stop Playing

Just when it appeared that the Giants third-place position was unstable they turned from a five-game losing streak to defeat St. Louis, the fourth place team, Saturday and Sunday, the veteran pitcher Mays winning, the veteran pitcher Wright, the fact that the Giants were out hit 10 to 8, and Sunday the Giants presented a batting spree of 19 hits to win, 10 to 5, driving the veteran Alexander from the box in the fourth inning.

In the three victories gained by the Cubs against Philadelphia over the week-end they used only one pitcher in each affair, Malone, Root and Bush winning their games in the order mentioned, 6 to 1, 10 to 7 and 7 to 2, showing nine, eight and six hits, respectively. It was the fourth victory of the season for Bush, Hornsby, Wilson and Stephenson added a home run each to their total and Hurst of the Phillips also hit a home run.

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GREENTREE WINNER OVER OLD OAKS FOUR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RUMSON, N. J.—Greentree, assisted by a handicap of 7 goals, won the Herbert Memorial Trophy game played at the Rumson Country Club on Sunday, with Old Oaks, 13 to 11. It was a very exciting game with Thomas Hitchcock Jr., the famous international player, supplying many thrilling plays; but even his brilliant play could not save him so liberal handicap as Greentree had.

Old Oaks started right in to try to overcome and pass the handicap, and GreenTree was just able to hold its opponents off, helping mostly in the fifth hole, which was the only one to twice in a row. This game was well played, with good polo being displayed by both sides.

GREENTREE

OLD OAKS
No. 1—J. C. Conroy, 5, G. Phillips, 2; J. H. Whitney, Gen. H. J. Borden-Baek—William Post, 2d; R. Williams, Score; Greentree, 12; Old Oaks, 10; Good Handicap, 7; Cooke, 2; Brookwood, 3; Senior 160-Pound Four—Won by Don (A. Green, B. Jones, P. Thompson, L. Richardson, W. McCall, F. F. Fries, W. Farley, W. Lawrie and L. McDonald); St. Vile, G. Gilbert, E. Wherton, W. Farley, W. Lawrie, and L. McDonald; St. Catharines, 10; Hand, F. F. Fries, and W. Surgo (coxswain); Detroit, 2nd; Leander, 3rd; McCall, 3rd; Time, 5m. 31s.

Senior 160-Pound Four—With Coxswain, St. Catharines, 10; Hand, F. F. Fries, and W. Surgo (coxswain); Detroit, 2nd; Leander, 3rd; Time, 5m. 31s.

Second Time He Has Won That Golf Title Twice in a Row—1924, '25, '28, '29

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MONTREAL, Que.—L. H. Diegel of Agua Caliente, Mex., wrote some history into the chapters of the Canadian open golf championship here on Saturday when he won his fourth title in the space of six years, thus becoming the third man to do so.

The Athlete had won 13 of their Senior 160-Pound Four—Won by Don (A. Green, B. Jones, P. Thompson, L. Richardson, W. McCall, F. F. Fries, W. Farley, W. Lawrie and L. McDonald); St. Catharines, 10; Hand, F. F. Fries, and W. Surgo (coxswain); Detroit, 2nd; Leander, 3rd; Time, 5m. 31s.

ROY E. BOVEE WINS SIXTH ROQUE TITLE

PHILADELPHIA—Roy E. Bovee of the Quaker City Club won the Eastern Division championship in the American Roque League for the sixth time here Saturday when Horace T. Webb of Westchester, Pa., defaulted his entry, which was held over through the week's tournament.

The former record of 66 was held by A. M. Morris Jr., a club member who made it on July 14.

JOE BROWN BREAKS CRUISE RECORD

SOUND BEACH, Conn.—George J. Voigt of North Hills, smashed the course record at the Sound Beach Golf and Country Club Sunday, and in doing so bettered his own mark of 141, set in 1928.

Bethpage, 2, Reading, 0; Buffalo, 1; Newark, 0; Jersey City, 36; Jersey 7.

RESULTS JULY 27

Jersey City 10, Newark 4; Bethpage 7, Rochester 4; Newark 6, Jersey City 5; Bethpage 10, Newark 8; Bethpage 2, Reading 0; Buffalo 11, Montreal 3.

RESULTS JULY 28

Reading 10, New York 6; Jersey City 7, Rochester 4; Newark 6, Jersey City 5; Bethpage 10, Newark 8; Bethpage 2, Reading 0; Buffalo 11, Montreal 3.

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FARRELLS WIN 2D AND 3D

NEW YORK—The New Kings Ridge golf course was officially open Sunday with an exhibition match in which the clubs vice-president, J. J. Farrell, national open champion, and the Queen of Quakers, Mrs. Quaker, defeated R. A. Crutickshank and the club professional, William Weddleton, 2 and 1.

MISS FERGUSON WINS TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OYSTERS BAY, L. I.—Miss Florence Ferguson, of the Yacht and Tennis Club, won the National A. C. A. Junior 100-yard swimming championship Saturday, defeating Janet Lee, of the Homestead, Pittsburgh, 100 yards, 1:02.2, and Miss Barbara Rosenthal, Ostend Surf Club, third.

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Bethpage, 2, Reading, 0; Buffalo, 1; Newark, 0; Jersey City, 36; Jersey 7.

RESULTS JULY 27

Jersey City 10, Newark 4; Bethpage 7, Rochester 4; Newark 6, Jersey City 5; Bethpage 10, Newark 8; Bethpage 2, Reading 0; Buffalo 11, Montreal 3.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Sundial

By LEONORA SILL ASHTON

"ONLY mark the hours that dial to do this is perfectly useless," Mother went over the new sundial in the garden and read the inscription to Beth, who could only reach the top of the pretty unlikable structure with her chin.

The sundial had just been put in place on a grassy path between two flower beds. These beds were bright with flowers, larkspurs and roses and spicy pink, and the sunlight poured down over all.

"What does that mean, Mother?" asked the little girl.

Mother lifted her up to see the clock-like plate on top of the stand.

The shaft in the middle cast its shadow every hour to 11 o'clock. "Why can't you see Beth, that when there is no sun, there is no mark to point the time, and so on a dark day the sundial is useless as far as doing the work that it was meant to do?"

"Oh, I see," said the little girl. And all the rest of the morning she enjoyed playing with her dolls by the flower beds, telling them the names of the flowers, and the ones they must not pick, but leave to go to seed. Then she made little hats out of sprigs of grass, and was having a most wonderful time, when her mother called from the piazza.

"Beth, dear, it's nearly lunch time. Come in now and wash your face and hands."

"I don't care for any lunch. I'd rather stay here and play," said Beth, hanging her head and looking very sulky.

Mother came down from the piazza and took her little girl by the hand without saying a word.

Beth loved her mother dearly, but she also loved her own little way, and she began to cry just because she had to come in the house.

"Come, let's run!" said mother.

"We must hurry up and wash those hands before father sees them."

Playing Milliner

"But I don't want to go in, Mother. I don't want any lunch," sobbed Beth. "I was play—play—play—I was a milliner—and—and—"

"But even milliners and dressmakers have to eat," reasoned mother. "You may go out again as soon as lunch is over, and make believe two customers were waiting for you."

But all mother's plans and ideas for playing were of no avail. Beth cried while her face and hands were being washed; she cried on the way downstairs, and she cried when they went into the dining room.

"What's the trouble?" asked her father, when he saw the little woe-begone face, but mother shook her head at him, and the two began to talk of other matters.

"I don't want any dessert," said Beth with a sob, as the rice pudding appeared.

You know this is your favorite dessert," said her mother, "and when you have eaten it you may go out and play."

Beth gulped down her pudding, and was pushing her chair from the table, when father glanced out of the window and exclaimed:

"Mother, Beth can't go out when it's raining."

Then Beth's tears began to fall again as fast as the raindrops outside.

"Come upstairs with me, Beth," said mother; and without further words she took her little daughter up into the big room where all her playthings were kept.

"You can have a nice afternoon up here," she said. "And here comes Roger, running through the rain in his rubber coat and hat. I had forgotten he was coming to play with you today. Now see what a nice time you can have with all the toys."

A New Game

Roger was a wonderful boy for inventing games; and he had one already planned, and was telling about it, before he had taken off his hat and coat.

"You put the backs of two chairs together to make a little house," he was saying as he came up the stairs; and as soon as he reached the playroom he began arranging things for playing the new game.

After fitting the two chairs together on their sides back to back, he took a steamer rug and covered the whole—all except a little opening in front for a door.

"Now we'll play we're bears," said he.

"No! Indians," said Beth, without a smile on her face.

"Well, Indians then if you want to; and you'll be inside, and I'll—"

"No, I want to be outside and I don't want to play this at all. I want to go out in the garden," came the fresh sob from the little girl.

Roger did not have time to make any reply to this, for Beth's mother came into the room and said very quietly and firmly:

"Beth, we are going into the garden at once. Get your thick coat, and put your rubbers on, and come with me."

"May I come, too?" asked Roger.

"Yes, if you put your rubber things on again," said Mother, looking very grave.

A Visit to the Sundial

Soon a small boy in slicker and rain cap, and two figures under Father's big umbrella went down the grassy path in the rain. The two figures under the umbrella were Mother and Beth.

Mother led the way to the sundial, and lifted Beth up again to look at it once more. Roger was tall enough to see himself, by standing on tiptoe.

"Beth," said Mother, "Do you remember what I read to you here this morning? 'I only mark the hours that shine'?"

"Yes, Mother."

"Now see the whole face of the sundial when it storms. There is no sun to shine behind the shaft that marks the time, and so there is no shadow to point the hour, and as far as going what we expect a sun-



Reproduced From the Painting by W. B. Biens

The Flower Garden

Mary Bristol had been sitting at the window for nearly an hour, watching the drenching rain patter hard on the sidewalk. It was this very day that Mary had planned to work in her flower garden and she was greatly disappointed because the rain had now prevented it.

"Let's make a garden inside today," said her mother.

"What game is this?" asked Mother.

"Why?" exclaimed Beth, jumping down from the chair and running up to her mother. " Didn't you see?" Roger was the sundial in the garden, and I was the sun shining on him, so that he could mark the hours."

"Come, let's run!" said mother.

"We must hurry up and wash those hands before father sees them."

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At the Seaside

Oh, the blue waves, the strong waves,
The waves with creamy foam.
All day they roar against the shore
And call us from our home.

They tumble on the yellow sand,
They run along the beach
And as they race, their fingers place
Bright shells within our reach.

So get the pail and shovel out,
There is no time to lose,
We'll work with speed and never need
Our stockings or our shoes.

A golden castle we will build
With turret and with dome,
Beside the waves, the sunlit waves
That call us from our home.

HELEN WING

A Little Bobbed-Haired Queen of Long Ago

SANDING under the warm night skies of summer time you can see, if not the little queen herself, at least some trace of the glittering tresses clipped from the royal head. This constellation, called by the astronomers, "Coma Berenices," or Berenice's Hair, is, as a matter of fact, visible from February through September. But since its stars are very faint, there is perhaps most pleasure in hunting them out in the warm nights of summer, when one can be comfortably in the grass or the sand, letting the eye rove leisurely through boundless space with all its rolling suns.

In this corner of the earth, so full of history and tradition and romance, lies Prince Berenice, the daughter of Magas, King of Cyrene, in Libya.

If you look for Cyrene on a modern map of Africa you will find all that is left in the name "Cyrenaica," part of Tripoli bordering the Mediterranean Sea, just west of Egypt. But in the days of Berenice, Cyrene was a flourishing and beautiful city, which had been founded as a Greek colony about 650 B. C. by Old Battus, as he is often familiarly called by poets and historians. Herodotus, the father of history, who was born about 200 years after Cyrene was founded, tells us what Professor King of Harvard University has so aptly called, "A frame to the delicate tracery of Coma Berenices." About 36 stars, we are told, have been counted in Coma Berenices, but that of course is with the aid of a telescope. We ourselves shall be satisfied if we can find six or seven very faint stars, little more than a mist of light, suggesting bits of silvery thistledown.

There Battus and his descendants ruled as kings for about 400 years, until Magas, the father of Berenice, became King; and here, among the green groves, the cool springs, and the beautiful temples of Cyrene the little Berenice grew to maidenhood. No doubt, after the fashion of the day, she wore her long golden hair confined in a fillet, whence her activities must often have sent it tumbling down over her shoulders. We may be sure, however, she would have been surprised and shocked at the thought of the modern "bob."

Berenice's Marriage

But those were warlike and troublous days, for Alexander the Great, in pursuit of his desire to conquer the whole world, had conquered Egypt about 100 years before, and at the close of the reign of Berenice's father, King Magas of Cyrene, Egypt was governed by the Ptolemies, descendants of the general of that kingdom after Alexander's death.

Tome rubbed his eyes and looked again to make sure that they were not deceiving him.

Dick and Tome were both on their knees, peering into the shallow but swiftly moving water of the little stream.

"There's another, Tome? See it moving along the bottom? Let's reach in and get it. That's the strangest thing I've ever seen," Dick's eyes widened with astonishment.

By stretching out as far as he could, Tome could just grasp the mysterious, moving object. He brought it up, dripping, in his hand.

The boys studied it carefully, but neither of them had ever seen anything like it before. It was not, they saw, a pebble, but a tube-shaped mass, composed of tiny bits of sand, stones, peels, leaves and small stones, which all seemed to be stuck together.

"Uncle Arch will know what it is. He knows everything about this stream because he has lived here since he was a boy," Dick took the strange object in his hand and started to unfold the mystery of the moving pebble.

Uncle Arch smiled when he saw the puzzled look on the boys' faces, but he sat down under the apple tree and started to unfold the mystery of the moving pebble.

"I think you boys have learned one thing since you have been up here, and that is nature is very careful about providing some means of protecting the young of every species.

This is just another example of that care. If I should pull this mass apart we would find that it covers a small worm, called a caseworm, which in several months will become one of those caddis flies that I pointed out to you a week ago."

"Do you mean those small moth-like things with the long antennae—the ones that fly around the stream in the evening?" Dick was amazed.

"Yes, strange as it may seem, the larva, or pupa, of the caddis fly live under the water, and since they are soft, rather delicate things, they have to be protected in some way. Instead of spinning a cocoon like the caterpillar does, they form this tubelike shelter by covering themselves with a sticky, rather silly stuff, and then rolling on the bottom of the stream. These pieces stick to that covering

How to Make a Giant Bubble

Often, when you are blowing a bubble it will burst just when you think that you may, with great care, be able to get it still bigger. This is because the soap film has become so thin that it simply will not stretch any more. It is easy, however, to get an enormous bubble by feeding it with soap solution, and you do it in the following way:

Get a fairly large brush from your paint box, and see that it is quite clean. Have this ready when you are blowing the bubble. Blow up the bubble until it is about as large as an orange, then dip the brush in the soap solution and put it carefully at the top of the bubble near the pipe hole. If you do this gently the bubble will not break, and you can even feed the soap solution streaming down inside it. Now you can go on blowing again until the bubble is about twice the size, and then you can add to it again in the same way.

By doing this you will end up making a giant bubble which is far larger than any you have ever blown before. Yet this bubble will be quite strong enough to float in the air, and will last just as long as a small one will.

A Strange Water Baby

W HY, Dick, it's alive! It's a pebble and it's alive!" Tome rubbed his eyes and looked again to make sure that they were not deceiving him.

"Well, if you look carefully, you can see a sort of web attached to this end of the tube. This floats about in the water and catches the bits of vegetable matter which the worm needs for food. Just before it becomes a caddis fly it spins a silk cocoon over each end of the tube and so is perfectly protected. When it is ready, it works its way out of its home, drags itself to the shore, where it is to spend the rest of its life; a darting nymph.

Tome looked at Dick as he said, "Let's put it back in the stream and watch it and perhaps we may see it come out of its shell."

He form a shell that looks so much like a pebble that you'll have to admit it fooled you."

"But how does it eat?" asked Tome.

"Well, if you look carefully, you can see a sort of web attached to this end of the tube. This floats about in

THE HOME FORUM

A Causerie of Noble Beasts

IT WAS about a decade ago that I first went to Kingstown, in Maine, in the winter time, when ten hundred pounds, of one pair that dragged unthinkable tons at the North New Portland Cattle Show; or how better the New England neck yoke with its bow and fids was than the yoke bound to the horns as used in the Canadian Provinces, which strained the creatures, allowing no individual freedom or action.

He told me of how in the days when time was of small value an ox was greatly superior to a horse in rough going in the winter woods, for where a horse with his foot caught would struggle and bring injury to himself, an ox would stand patiently and manipulate his foot and leg as deftly as a Swedish gymnast until it was free; of how the oxen were driven by the voice, the man walking on the high side of the pair crying "Wah-hish come here!" to swing them to the left; "Gee-off!" to the right.

He told me of the woods; of the great rough board chutes through which the logs were sent hurtling down the mountainsides to the easier land where teams hooked on and dragged them to the "hot yards," whence to be carried to the mills by wagon sleds, or to the landings where they were piled to be cut until rolled into the river in the great spring drive. He told me of the "ram-downs," declivities so steep that the load was liable to smash down and tear the timber from their feet in the "chance" so dredged by the teamsters, where long snub lines were fastened to the sleds and half-bitten about stumps and paid out gradually to brake the weight; of the "road monkey" whose duty it was to "hay" the road, putting rough swamp grass on the less steep "ram-downs," to act as brakes on the polished iron of the runners, and who, when the storm threatened, must go out and gather in piles the road hay that the snow might not bury it. Frugal, the old timers were.

"Where are the oxen gone?" "Oxen indeed," he snorted as he clambered up on his high stool waving an ink-stained rag with which he had been cleaning his rollers, "Where are the buffalo? Progress, me lad, progress."

At his suggestion I sought out old Charley McGlone in his lonely shuttered house where he dwelt all by his lone, where Indian Stream crosses the Bog Road. "He's the last of the cattle tanners," the printer had said, "the grandson of an Ulster pioneer from the Black North of Ireland, and a rare knowing man. He got the last pair of critters this side of the Provinces and what he doesn't know about 'em won't fill up a postage stamp."

So I sat all through a winter afternoon with old Charley McGlone in the house where he lived, sheltered in a group of ancient maple trees, and the kind old man with his white beard and long drooping mustache, and blue eyes full of deep wisdom, told me lovingly of the oxen, and the lumbering craft of the elder days;

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THE EFFECT OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

ON THE HUMAN BODY

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Way It Is With Sailors

A man came out of the fo'c'stle, a white canvas dunnage bag upon his shoulder, and walked along the shining deck toward the gangplank. As he walked his eyes traveled over all the intimate details of the ship: the donkey engine, chugging and thumping fusily beside the open hatch, the piled tarpaulin hatch-covers, and the orderly coils of line. He raised his eyes, and so caught a glimpse of the empty pilot house and the temporary immobility of the wheel that his hands had turned through the gleaming darkness of the last night of the voyage.

Opposite the mess room door, the second mate leaned over the rail beside the second mate. A ferry boat slid across the quiet harbor, a dark brown apex to a triangle of tumbled, agitated water. Far over at the other side of the harbor, a great, white ship rose and fell with a buoyant tranquillity of motion, and faint haze of smoke drifted straight across the water from the black funnel.

"I don't like to be leaving, sir." Peter dropped his dunnage bag to the deck, leaned over the rail beside the second mate. A ferry boat slid across the quiet harbor, a dark brown apex to a triangle of tumbled, agitated water. Far over at the other side of the harbor, a great, white ship rose and fell with a buoyant tranquillity of motion, and faint haze of smoke drifted straight across the water from the black funnel.

Peter said after a pause: "But you know it is. When we came in this morning I saw the Cristobel there at the dock, and I got to thinking about a trip I made on her once; and then, I can't explain it altogether, but there was something else I remembered; and I couldn't think of anything but of sailing on the Cristobel again."

The second mate nodded slowly, his eyes resting on the distant Cristobel. "I know how it is. I know just how it is." He had that rare gift of silently inviting a mate to speak of that thing which underlay the fabric of his thoughts; the warmth of his friendliness and comprehension was a tangible and welcome urge to unburdening conversation.

"I know it sounds foolish," Peter said on. "But, when I was on the Cristobel a couple of years ago, I came up to take my trick at the helm, one morning just before breakfast. We were still in the Caribbean Sea, just off the end of Cuba. When I came on deck, the land was just off our bow, and it wasn't like ordinary land at all. The sea was a bright, shining blue, and the land rose up out of it like a purple cloud, so grand, and wonderful that I couldn't do anything but stand and stare at it. And then, right at the top of the hill against the sky, I saw two big palm trees, standing out against the glory of silver gray like they were painted there, and just below them I could see a tiny house, and I've never seen anything in all the world that was so white and shining as that house. While I watched, a breeze swept over the land, and the palm trees swayed both together like they were bowed to us, and a window in the house caught the first glint of the sun, and blinks to us across the miles of water." Peter stopped and stared at the waterline of the ship.

"I suppose it's foolish," he said after a pause; "but, when I heard that they wanted a quartermaster over on the Cristobel, there didn't seem to be anything else for me to do but sign up. I'd like to see Cuba that way again."

The second mate was quiet for a long while; his eyes followed the course of a motorboat that was circling a buoy far out in the bay. "I know how it is," he said at last. "You know, I quit the sea once. I had a job offered me in a little town a few miles back from the coast. It was a pretty good job, so I thought I'd give it a try. I landed there right in the middle of the day, and it was a pretty little town. I took out my trunk, suit case in my hand, to ask someone to direct me to the address I had. But there was no one on my side of the street. The few passengers that had come on the train with me had hurried away to wherever they were going, and I was there all alone with only the station master in the station behind me.

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It was as pretty a little town as I'd ever seen in all my travels. All along both sides of the street where I stood there were rows of elm trees; big, shady fellows with cool shadows pooled on the pavement beneath them. On the other side of the street there were stores, with people going in and out; friendly, I tell you. I still like to think about that town, I stood there on the sidewalk, thinking what a fine place it was. I had come to it, and how I thought I'd give it a try. I landed there right in the middle of the day, and it was a pretty little town. I took out my trunk, suit case in my hand, to ask someone to direct me to the address I had. But there was no one on my side of the street. The few passengers that had come on the train with me had hurried away to wherever they were going, and I was there all alone with only the station master in the station behind me.

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It was as pretty a little town as I'd ever seen in all my travels. All along both sides of the street where I stood there were rows of elm trees; big, shady fellows with cool shadows pooled on the pavement beneath them. On the other side of the street there were stores, with people going in and out; friendly, I tell you. I still like to think about that town, I stood there on the sidewalk, thinking what a fine place it was. I had come to it, and how I thought I'd give it a try. I landed there right in the middle of the day, and it was a pretty little town. I took out my trunk, suit case in my hand, to ask someone to direct me to the address I had. But there was no one on my side of the street. The few passengers that had come on the train with me had hurried away to wherever they were going, and I was there all alone with only the station master in the station behind me.

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IMPROVEMENT BY ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Ratio of Expenses to Revenues Lowered—59 Per Cent Gain in Operating Income

Although 1927 and 1928 were encouraging years for Atlantic Coast Line management, it faced financial failure and break in earnings, an loss of the benefits to be derived from the huge investment of earnings in additional power facilities, it had to struggle unaided for this year.

Despite an increase of revenue 42.6 per cent over previous year, the first six months of 1929 showed a loss of \$1,000,000. Last year had been able to realize some power-line expenses more than \$2,000,000, so that the expense item consumed 20 per cent of gross, as compared to 24.5 per cent for the second half of the same time. Maintenance of equipment was \$1,000,000 less to a ratio of 14 per cent, comparing with 18.5 per cent for last year, and reporting a gain of 59 per cent in operating income.

Biz. Gain in Income

The improved operating showing resulted in net operating income of \$9,673,414 for the first five months, an increase of 59 per cent over a year ago. The company's operating income has increased to \$1,153, a common share. With expenses well under control, earnings for 1929 may well exceed \$16 a share on the \$32,349,700 outstanding common stock, compared with \$10.21 in 1928. The \$1,000,000 power-share earnings were \$1,623,000 in 1928.

Atlantic Coast Line owns 51 per cent of \$96,700 shares of the 1,170,000 of Louisville & Nashville stock, while the latter owns 11,811 shares of 51,727 prior preference stock of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis. Both these roads pay 5% annually.

Louisville & Nashville earned \$12.24 in 1928, so that Coase Line had an equity in undistributed earnings of this road of \$6.12, or \$7.78 on the parent company's stock. Figuring in the same manner undistributed in Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, Cincinnati Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Western Railway of Alabama, Louisville & St. Louis, Atlanta, St. Louis and the Monon roads, earning power of Atlantic Coast Line was approximately \$15.80 a share last year.

Consolidations Probable

These roads constitute a group which may be consolidated eventually, or the controlled roads more likely may be taken under lease, as in the case of the Louisville & Nashville.

Apparently the first consolidation move has come in the Louisville & Nashville's application to lease the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis, which may be followed by a request to lease the Louisville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, Coast Line and possibly to lease the Louisville & Nashville eventually. When this takes place it will have a distinct influence on earnings available for Atlantic Coast Line stock. Some day there will be entitled to combine all surplus earnings above the guaranteed dividend in our income account.

In view of the excellent earnings record of Louisville & Nashville, it is felt that minority stockholders probably will be entitled to a guaranteed 8% guaranteed dividend. In such an event Atlantic Coast Line would have reported earnings of more than \$15 a share in 1928, including subsidiary equities. The 49 guarantees were given, Atlantic Coast Line dividends have shown more than \$17.50 last year.

It can thus be realized that Atlantic Coast Line's reported earnings are dependent for through its controlled properties equal to grain growers Express Co. and similar assets, and dividends it has additional earnings of about \$7 a share. In addition, compensation promises further distinct benefits to the parent road.

Because of the lack of earnings there appears little cause for apprehension regarding the safety of the present \$10 dividend. At 20% Atlantic Coast Line stock is selling to yield 4.83 per cent.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dumb's Review, the purchasing power of the dollar are set below. The average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100. Averages for other periods are given as follows:

Index Prel.

1920—May (peak) 167.2
1920—January (low) 93.8
1920—Average 101.6
1921—January 98.9
1921—Average 98.8
1922—January 100.0
1922—Average 91.2
1922—February 92.0
1922—January 93.8
1923—January 93.8

NYC & HHR & I. & M. 103.2

Kan City Soo 1st 88.5

Kan City Soo 2nd 88.5

Minneapolis 88.5

MISS E. A. CROSS WINS AT ESSEX

Victor in the Three Finals
—Oxford-Cambridge Team
Is Winner 5-4

From the Christian Science Monitor

MARSHFIELD, Mass.—Miss Edith A. Cross of San Francisco, Calif., figured and won in all three finals of the invitation tennis tournament at the Essex County Club on Saturday. Miss Cross won the singles title after defeating Mrs. George W. Wiggin of Boston; Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of San Francisco, who won the doubles, and with Stanley J. Alquist of the University of Oregon, won the mixed doubles.

In the first set, Miss Cross, Miss Mary R. Green of Kansas City, Mo., a promising young tennis star just out of the junior ranks, captured the first set of the singles final from Miss Cross, 6-4. Miss Cross, who holds no claim to having played in the draw, showed remarkable pluck and steadiness against the third ranking player in women's tennis in the United States. Miss Cross, who had been given a break in her home and abroad, was forced to use all her tennis knowledge to stop the newcomer. The California won the next two sets at 6-4, 6-2, for the match.

Miss Green, after getting seven games in the first, Miss Cross was a little more accurate in driving. During the match Miss Green served two service aces, and won 12 games to Miss Cross's 15.

Miss Cross, who had a brilliant affair with player on each side of the net who really knows tennis as it is played today, Mrs. Harper and Miss Cross had quite a battle, held off Miss George W. Wiggin of Brooklyn, and one of her star players, Miss Josephine G. Paffett of Brookline, at 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, which only gave the winners a margin of two games. Miss Paffett weakened, making errors that were costly.

Miss Cross, in her impatience took the mixed doubles final from Miss Virginia R. Rice and J. Brooks Fenn, who defeated Miss Rice and Fenn in the semis by defeating Miss Margaret G. Paffett and G. Palmer of Boston, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

Miss Cross and Alquist defeated Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Gould of Chestnut Hill in the semifinals at 6-1, 5-7, 6-2.

An additional feature was the team match between Oxford-Cambridge and Harvard and Yale graduates. One round was played on Saturday afternoon and the two remaining rounds of Sunday. The Oxford-Cambridge players won their United States up to date. The tourists have defeated Bowditch, Hunting Club, Princeton University, Williams College, and the combined Harvard and Yale teams of undergraduates.

The Oxford-Cambridge Club is the oldest tennis club in the United States. The summary of the Essex County Club's invitation tournament and the Oxford-Cambridge vs. Harvard, and Yale graduate team match:

ESSEX COUNTY CLUB INVITATION TOURNAMENT—Women's Singles—Final Round

Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. Mary R. Green, Kansas City, Mo., 6-4, 6-2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Miss Edith A. Cross and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. George W. Wiggin of Boston, and Miss Josephine G. Paffett, Brookline, at 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

MIXED DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Gould, Chestnut Hill, Mass., 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

Miss Virginia R. Rice and J. Brooks Fenn, Boston, defeated Miss Margaret G. Paffett and G. Holmes Perkins, Boston, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

Final Round

Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. Mary R. Green, Kansas City, Mo., 6-4, 6-2.

YALE—Oxford-Cambridge vs. HARVARD—YALE—Final Round

H. G. N. Cooper and E. M. Bundy, Oxford-Cambridge, defeated J. Brooks Fenn and E. W. Fieldman, Harvard-Yale, 6-4, 6-2.

N. G. Farquharson and R. R. T. Young, Oxford-Cambridge, defeated Dr. G. Collett Coker and Dr. J. W. Moss, Harvard-Yale, 6-2, 6-3.

J. Brooks Fenn and E. W. Fieldman, Harvard-Yale, defeated Edward O. Mather and Paul B. De Reux, Oxford-Cambridge, 6-2, 6-3.

Second Round

H. R. Gould and F. M. Bundy, Harvard-Yale, defeated Edward O. Mather and J. Brooks Fenn, Oxford-Cambridge, 6-2, 6-3.

T. E. W. Fieldman and G. Holmes Perkins, Harvard-Yale, defeated E. O. Mather and Paul B. De Reux, Oxford-Cambridge, 6-2, 6-3.

Third Round

H. R. Gould and F. M. Bundy, Harvard-Yale, defeated E. O. W. Fieldman, Oxford-Cambridge, 6-2, 6-3.

E. W. Fieldman and G. Holmes Perkins, Harvard-Yale, defeated E. O. Mather and Paul B. De Reux, Oxford-Cambridge, 6-2, 6-3.

Fourth Round

H. R. Gould and F. M. Bundy, Harvard-Yale, defeated Edward O. Mather and J. Brooks Fenn, Oxford-Cambridge, 6-2, 6-3.

Fifth Round

H. R. Gould and F. M. Bundy, Harvard-Yale, defeated Edward O. Mather and J. Brooks Fenn, Oxford-Cambridge, 6-2, 6-3.

Sixth Round

H. R. Gould and F. M. Bundy, Harvard-Yale, defeated Edward O. Mather and J. Brooks Fenn, Oxford-Cambridge, 6-2, 6-3.

Seventh Round

H. R. Gould and F. M. Bundy, Harvard-Yale, defeated Edward O. Mather and J. Brooks Fenn, Oxford-Cambridge, 6-2, 6-3.

Eighth Round

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Ninth Round

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Tenth Round

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Eleventh Round

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Twelfth Round

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Thirteenth Round

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Fourteenth Round

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Fifteenth Round

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Sixteenth Round

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Seventeenth Round

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Eighteenth Round

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Nineteenth Round

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Twenty Round

H. R. Gould and F. M. Bundy, Harvard-Yale, defeated Edward O. Mather and J. Brooks Fenn, Oxford-Cambridge, 6-2, 6-3.

Twenty-one Round

H. R. Gould and F. M. Bundy, Harvard-Yale, defeated Edward O. Mather and J. Brooks Fenn, Oxford-Cambridge, 6-2, 6-3.

Twenty-second Round

H. R. Gould and F. M. Bundy, Harvard-Yale, defeated Edward O. Mather and J. Brooks Fenn, Oxford-Cambridge, 6-2, 6-3.

Twenty-third Round

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Twenty-fourth Round

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Twenty-fifth Round

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Twenty-sixth Round

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Twenty-seventh Round

H. R. Gould and F. M. Bundy, Harvard-Yale, defeated Edward O. Mather and J. Brooks Fenn, Oxford-Cambridge, 6-2, 6-3.

Twenty-eighth Round

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Twenty-ninth Round

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Thirty Round

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H. R. Gould and F. M. Bundy, Harvard-Yale, defeated Edward O. Mather and J. Brooks Fenn, Oxford-Cambridge, 6-2, 6-3.

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Thirty-ninth Round

H. R. Gould and F. M. Bundy, Harvard-Yale, defeated Edward O. Mather and J. Brooks Fenn, Oxford-Cambridge, 6-2, 6-3.

Forty Round

H. R. Gould and F. M. Bundy, Harvard-Yale, defeated Edward O. Mather and J. Brooks Fenn, Oxford-Cambridge, 6-2, 6-3.

Forty-one Round

H. R. Gould and F. M. Bundy, Harvard-Yale, defeated Edward O. Mather and J. Brooks Fenn, Oxford-Cambridge, 6-2, 6-3.

Forty-two Round

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Forty-three Round

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Forty-four Round

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Forty-five Round

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Forty-six Round

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Forty-seven Round

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Forty-eight Round

H. R. Gould and F. M. Bundy, Harvard-Yale, defeated Edward O. Mather and J. Brooks Fenn, Oxford-Cambridge, 6-2, 6-3.

Forty-nine Round

H. R. Gould and F. M. Bundy, Harvard-Yale, defeated Edward O. Mather and J. Brooks Fenn, Oxford-Cambridge, 6-2, 6-3.

Forty-round Round

H. R. Gould and F. M. Bundy, Harvard-Yale, defeated Edward O. Mather and J. Brooks Fenn, Oxford-Cambridge, 6-2, 6-3.

Forty-one Round

H. R. Gould and F. M. Bundy, Harvard-Yale, defeated Edward O. M

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1929

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EDITORIALS

What the Bremen's Welcome Means

THE record-breaking exploit of the Bremen is not to be appraised merely as a sporting event or a maritime episode. It stands for more than that and should be so regarded.

For it marks in no indecisive way the triumphant comeback of Germany as a maritime power. It signifies the triumph of a people long held down under onerous post-war restrictions. As such it will be widely, and should be universally, applauded.

Barred from the manufacture of motor airplanes, Germany turned to experimentation with motorless gliders—and within the last few days a German flew ninety-one miles in one of these "birds," following almost precisely the course laid out for him.

Denied the right of building warships, the Germans have turned their genius to the construction of merchantmen, with the Bremen as the supreme result. But for a serious, though accidental, fire, the sister ship to this—the Europa—would also be plowing the ocean and breaking speed records today.

Deprived of an army or navy, freed—vastly against their own will—of the burden of taxation which military establishments entail, the German people have turned to the achievements of peace and are winning new laurels in that field. The Bremen is but one illustration—and it is fair to say that the universal friendliness with which the triumph over the Atlantic passage was hailed expresses only in part the eagerness of the world to see Germany restored again to her position of industrial greatness.

Buttoning on a Room or Two

A BUILDER in Indianapolis is engaged upon the unusual task of establishing a record in the construction of an eight-room house, from the moment ground was broken for the foundation. According to the Steel Frame House Company, which is sponsoring this sample residence, the quick erection, allowing the owner to occupy his home in record time from the day he decided to build a house, is possible through the application of modern manufacturing to the art of house building. Many of the materials going into the house are manufactured and shipped to the plot and assembled. Speed is possible through fabrication in a factory whereby carpentry at the site is eliminated.

Harvey Wiley Corbett, a New York architect, in a recent speech declared that the time is not far distant when residences will be entirely manufactured in plants and shipped to the site complete. Then it will be necessary to unload the house onto the foundations and move in. As a matter of fact, Mr. Corbett outlined in brief a plan of manufacturing residences which is now being worked out. By using steel for the framing, an asbestos board for the exterior walls and sheathing, a patent plaster which does not crack easily, and simplified plumbing, standard rooms can be manufactured in a factory as easily as automobiles are now manufactured.

Mr. Corbett drew an interesting picture of the possibilities of this application of manufacture to residence building. When developed it will be possible for manufacturers to issue catalogues of standard rooms. A home owner may order at first only the number of rooms he has need of and of the standard style that appeals to his fancy. When the family needs increase and a larger house is required, the owner does not have to sell and build anew. He will merely have to look through his catalogue and order another room A or room B, as he desires. It will be shipped to his lot and "buttoned" onto the house he already has.

The plan may sound fanciful, but it is not impractical, manufacturers contend. As a matter of fact, the erection of the house in Indianapolis is but an indication of what the possibilities are.

Up Go the Rails

IT HAS taken Wall Street, as well as the general public, a long time to realize the inherent values in the railroad stocks, but the last few weeks have indicated that this thought, once grasped, has resulted in an appreciation of rail securities unparalleled in many years. Given an original impetus by the O'Fallon decision, which will avert the possibility of "recapture" of earnings of the strongly situated roads; enhanced by the high earnings of all the railroads this year, which indicate the best railroad year since long before the war; supported by the continued high level of car loadings with reports from all over the country that these loadings will increase rather than diminish, the railroads of the United States are coming into their own after many languishing years.

To see some rail stocks rising more than fifty points from the lows of the early spring depression, such as Atchison and New York Central, is to realize the more fully what the Supreme Court's decision has meant in stabilizing the rail securities.

The upward trend of rail tonnage; the slight increase in passenger travel on some railroads after several years of declining revenues; the millions which have been poured into rail improvements in recent years, making possible the movement of freight and passengers at lower cost, all have had their effect upon rail

securities, and the upward swing in the stock market only represents a long-deferred move to put the rail stocks on a parity with those industrials which have gone upward in anticipation of earnings.

The "Gold Cure"

THE remoteness of the birthplace of the once famous "Keeley cure" for inebriety in the small country town of Dwight, Ill., encourages the attempt to build up a legend about this historic "remedy." An institution which has dealt with addicts for nearly half a century may rightly be regarded as something of an index of prohibition's effect upon alcoholism. The more weight may be given its experience when it is recalled that Dr. Keeley's "gold cure" grew into the largest system of its kind the world has seen.

In the face of the disappearance of almost all the old popular "drink cures," it would indeed be an idiosyncrasy of prohibition if, as the report goes, the original Keeley Institute at Dwight was today enjoying an "almost unexampled prosperity"—if in 1928, under national prohibition, it exhibited "the greatest year but one" (1907) in its history. Such arresting statements as these have led The Christian Science Monitor to investigate the record of the institution. Apparently the early history of the "gold cure" has escaped the attention of both drys and wets since the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect and gave it fresh significance. The inquiry has brought to light an alleged present-day Keeley "cure."

Instead of the "Keeley cure" standing today "at the height of its fortune," it is in fact but the greatly diminished survival of a system which once had branches in every state, in Canada and in Europe. Instead of doing business today from a massive office building, the hub of a \$500,000 plant at Dwight, the Keeley Institute has been operating since 1920, when it sold its big establishment, from a bungalow. And as regards 1928 being almost a record year, many more unfortunate have stood in line in Dwight for the Keeley treatment on a single day than dribbled in thither all last year.

The word is broadcast that 753 inebriates resorted to Dwight in 1928, but no reports can be found in today's press—as at one time before national prohibition—that addicts have so inundated the town that they almost outnumber the natives. It is not reported in this period that inebriates sleep there in the hallways of homes, in attics and in barns, because every available room in the community has already been preempted by alcoholics. No warning is nowadays sent out that further patients will not be received at the Keeley Institute unless accommodations have been arranged for them in advance.

The establishment of local branches of the institute is not extended to every section of the country until their total, at home and abroad, numbers, as formerly, some 123, almost ten times their present figure. Glass works no more labor day and night to supply bottles for the Keeley remedies. No handsome hundred-room hotel is put up at Dwight as an adjunct of the "liquor cure." The press of today carries no news that inebriates who have "taken the cure" have organized hundreds of local clubs with the primary qualification of "graduation" from the "gold cure." No items are to be found of the national conventions of these clubs, welcomed sometimes by mayors and governors of states.

The personal liberty of liquor had been but modestly restricted when the Keeley "boom" came early in the nineties. Through the home institute, its branches and the mails, the "gold cure" was administered to addicts at the rate of 5000 a month. Within less than three years after the start of the boom the "Keeley League" claimed 170,000 "graduates." Still the unfortunates kept coming. Of the 400,000 treated which the Keeley Institute advertises today, it seems that two-thirds at least "took the cure" from 1891 to 1900. Hundreds of competing drink cures sprang up to claim a share of the harvest of inebriates.

State-wide prohibition was a substantial factor in the decline of the Keeley system, says the present head of the institute at Dwight, Dr. J. H. Oughton. Dr. Oughton is the son of one of Dr. Keeley's partners. Prohibition reduced drunkenness and simultaneously reduced "drink cures." The secretary of the original institute observes that all of the old-time competitors of the "Keeley cure" are gone. The sharp decline of competition and corresponding enlargement of "trade territory" have admittedly served to bring alcoholics to Dwight who formerly would have gone to various other "liquor cures" now defunct.

The long experience of the Keeley Institute illustrates the operation of prohibition in putting a brake on drunkenness. Prohibition is doing in the United States what its friends claimed it would do. In this country, with its strong temperance sentiment, there has been a relation between drink and the "drunk cure." To a degree the law of supply and demand has operated. Drunkenness has produced drink cures. Similarly the reduction of drunkenness has reduced "drink cures." The large number of these that have gone out of business certifies the conclusion that fundamentally there is but one reason for their wholesale closing—fewer inebriates.

Wall Street vs. Lombard

NEW YORK'S famous Wall Street and London's famous Lombard Street have been so long and widely known as promoters of financial deals of greater or lesser magnitude in the industrial world that the announcement that some of the large institutions in those two famous financial districts are about to promote athletic competitions among themselves may come as rather a shock to some. Yet why those who have devoted their energies to serious business in years past should not now turn to the lighter phases of human activities, and promote play as well as business, is hard to understand.

It will not be necessary for the financial houses of Wall and Lombard Streets which plan to meet every year or two in golf, tennis and track and field sports, as well as, perhaps, in some other athletic activities, to change radically their present business proceedings. In fact, there is little doubt that their coming together on the field of play will make them

keener for their more serious work and will also result in the promotion of lines of business which might not have been thought of, had it not been for the sporting intercourse which will bring many of the big financiers together.

With the world turning more and more to sports as a means of entertainment and exercise, it would not be at all surprising if eventually international financial athletic competitions should balance the present international college games and those between nations as nations. For a number of years Oxford and Cambridge have been forming combined track and field and lawn tennis teams to meet combined Harvard-Yale and Princeton-Cornell teams, and they have just completed a series of international meets in the United States which has furnished not only fine competition, but the greatest of sportsmanship. While it would be hard to imagine two more radically different phases of human activities than sport and finance, as they have often been practiced in the past, yet it is safe to say that each can get much good out of associating with the other. Thus the two big financial centers of the world may well pause for a day or two in order to "fan" over the results of their various competitions.

Another Job for the Dictaphone

TWO Chicago savants are crossing the ocean, one bound for the African jungle, the other for the Australian bush, that they may capture on cylinders of the dictaphone the dialects and songs of primitive tribes. Truly a commendable enterprise, this, and one certain to make available for future study some strange speech symbols of vanishing peoples.

But why limit the eavesdropping of the faithful dictaphone to the forest fastnesses, and to the after-dinner talks of distant tribesmen?

Why not begin collecting specimens of verbal mannerisms in the United States, and then try to trace them to their original sources? For example, what does a Kansan mean when he speaks of "shagging" after a ball? What is a native of the South talking about when he speaks of "chucking it over"? Why does a Cape Cod matron mention "itch knocking" when she refers to the leaving of a Christmas basket outside the door without knocking?

If the curious philologists are really in earnest about preserving disappearing American dialects, they might also set up their dictaphones to catch even stranger jargon. We recommend for their consideration the following linguistic oddities:

A sweet girl graduate, who is sure she speaks French perfectly, trying to order a chicken salad in a Paris restaurant.

A bachelor uncle putting polite inquiries to a chubby, somewhat dazed infant prodigy.

A man with his face covered with shaving lather megaphoning to his Friend Wife that he will be down to breakfast in just a minute.

A conductor of an "accommodation" train doing his best to broadcast the name of the next village.

These are but samples to show what a rich assortment of dialects may be uncovered in America. If the two experts in language find that the jungle has suddenly gone dumb, let them pack up their dictaphone outfits and hurry back home, where dialects really say something.

Put on Your Green Goggles!

PASS salmon-pink office building, turn left at peacock-blue subway entrance, continue straight ahead until pea-green department store is reached, turn right and follow red and yellow buildings to lavender structure with chartreuse tower at fork of streets, take left fork by lemon-colored skyscraper with capucine pillars and white trimmings—"In this manner may the future tourist receive instructions as to the route out of the city.

Terra cotta specialists, recently in convention at Buffalo, forecast the use of many colors in the future building of skyscrapers. The grays and reds of granite and brick have become too dull for an ever-progressing civilization. Colors that convey a message of warmth and good cheer, that harmonize with the general scheme of life in a great city, that synchronize with its speed, are said to be in demand not only for automobiles, kitchen sinks and bathtubs, but also for the material with which great buildings are constructed.

Once the movement for varicolored business buildings gets under way, it is impossible to say to what extent it will be carried. At the present time tapestry brick is being used in patterns which present the appearance of a Navajo rug. Plaster and stucco are susceptible to great variations of color. Granite may not take readily to dyeing processes, but it can be painted. And so the future visitor to the big city may look upon such a riot of color that the green goggles and blinkers industries will find a new and growing market for their products.

Editorial Notes

When Judge Raymond MacNeille of Philadelphia recently emphasized the fact that observance of the Eighteenth Amendment is not a question of personal preference but of good citizenship, he put his finger, metaphorically speaking, on a vital spot. He was charging the grand jury at the time, and urged its members to refrain from discussions of prohibition, but, in arriving at their verdicts, to enforce the statute and consider violations of it as they would violations of any other law.

Forecasts that, through the establishment of courses dealing with replacement, rehabilitation and reforestation of farm wood lots, Arkansas will soon make timber its chief crop, induces the thought that, properly understood, forestry is a subject showing how to sell the lumber and have it too.

Those New Hampshire property owners who are protesting against billboard advertising along their roadside might give more publicity to the fact that the little to be gained by fees from billboards is likely to be more than offset by the loss of the summer transients' board bill.

There is unmistakable progress from "a war to end wars" in 1914 to the present situation in which a peace to end war is having such powerful influence in routing the specter of war in the Far East.

The Kookaburra Laughs at Sonya

THE Captain was taking Sonya and me for a drive through the bush. It was a fine day in March, with the Australian autumn just coming on. Our way lay along a road of salmon-colored earth which followed the crest of a steep ridge of hills. Thickets of gum (eucalyptus) lined either side of the road.

"We might see laughing jackasses at any moment here," remarked the Captain.

"Oh, how lovely," cried Sonya. "I've wanted to see one ever since I came to Australia." She kept her eyes glued to the road just ahead, never turning to right nor left for a glimpse of trees, flowers and hills.

"You are not watching out for the jackasses," commented the Captain, after we had driven a mile or two.

"Why, I'm doing nothing else, Captain," protested Sonya. "But I don't see even so much as a horse."

The Captain chuckled. "Where are you looking for them?" he asked.

"On the road, of course," replied Sonya.

"You are more likely to see them either on the stump of a tree or in the top branches of a gum," said the Captain, grinning.

Sonya wasaghast.

"They are birds, you know," explained the Captain.

"O-o-o-h, b-i-r-d-s," said Sonya. "Er—yes, yes, of course—birds."

But the Captain knew her mistake and roared with laughter.

Sonya looked meaningfully at him. "I think I hear one now," she said.

This brought another peal from the Captain. Then he explained that "laughing jackasses" was another name for kookaburra, the plucky kingfisher with the hearty laugh which has endeared the bird to all Australians as to earn him the right, along with the emu and the kangaroo, to have his picture on a postage stamp.

Still, we drove back to town without even a glimpse of Mr. Kookaburra.

Among the considerations that led Sonya and me to take a cottage at the seashore for a brief vacation, the hope of seeing and hearing a kookaburra was not the least. The cottage was at Palm Beach—for New South Wales, like Florida, has its Palm Beach.

Sonya surveyed our steep hillside garden, and bestowed special attention upon the eucalyptus and acacia trees which clustered close to our cottage.

"Kookaburras are sure to come here and laugh at us," she opined. "We shall sleep on the veranda in order to be sure of hearing them."

Sleep on the veranda we did, and were awakened at six o'clock next morning by as spirited a bird solo as one could wish to hear. The solitary singer sat on the top-most branch of a wattie immediately in front of the cottage. There was something at once very musical and very ludicrous about his song. Sonya tells me that it was a very loud legato melody, beginning on the tonic of the chord and sliding up to the fifth, which was repeated in sequence; then a dissonance and a portion of the whole tone scale."

"It sounds like Ravel or Debussy," cried Sonya. "The fellow actually uses successive fifths!"

Other winged converts to modernism joined in, until the bird family was producing something resembling the "Rhapsody in Blue."

"I must know the name of this bird," declared Sonya.

and running to the telephone she rang up "the nice man at the bottom of the hill who sold us the meat yesterday as we came up."

I heard her explaining excitedly, "It goes something like this," and whistling the theme into the mouthpiece.

"Why, madam," came the voice from the other end of the line, "that's the butcher bird. He's famous in Australia."

Sonya thanked the man profusely. "What a coincidence," I heard her say, "that I should have called you to ask the name of the butcher bird! That's what I call intuition."

We heard the butcher bird again, but we had to return to Sydney at the end of our holiday without having heard or seen a kookaburra.

Eventually we came to live in the country. There were tracks through the bush close at hand where we often walked. We sometimes questioned people whom we met on these expeditions, and it appeared that almost without exception they lived in the closest intimacy with flocks of kookaburras.

"Oh, yes," said a little girl. "There are lots of laughing jackasses here. We often have them in our garden. They always laugh when it is going to rain."

"Bless you," declared a motherly old woman, "my daughter used to paint 'em on calendars. They often perch on my clothesline. Two of 'em were there this morning."

Still, we never saw them, and our quest continued.

Like faithful pilgrims we pressed onward, and daily our expectations were renewed.

"Sh!" Sonya would say, halting suddenly. "What was that funny sound?"

"Only a cock crowing in the barnyard yonder," I would assure her.